

Martinsburg Gazette and Public Advertiser.

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No. 38



THE GAZETTE.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1832

"Clay, Liberty and Union."

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT.

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN SERGEANT, of Penn.

THE CHAMPIONS OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM!

THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATES!

THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY IN EVERY CLIME!

The People's Ticket.

THE FRIENDS OF AMERICAN IN-

DUSTRY, INTERNAL IMPROVE-

MENT, AND CIVIL QUALIFICA-

TION FOR CIVIL OFFICE.

VIRGINIA ELECTORAL TICKET.

1. Dist. John A. Chandler, of Norfolk county

2. John Ross, of Isle of Wight,

3. Benjamin Hatcher, of Manchester,

4. John Tucker, of Brunswick,

5. Samuel Branch, of Prince Edward,

6. Fortunatus Synnor, of Lynchburg,

7. David Saunders, of Bedford,

8. Thomas R. Joyner, of Accomac,

9. Chapman Johnson, of Richmond,

10. Joseph C. Cabell, of Nelson,

11. James Barbour, sen. of Orange,

12. Charles Hill, of King and Queen,

13. John Taliaferro, of King George,

14. Sydnor Bailey, of Louisa,

15. Thomas Marshall, of Fauquier,

16. Philip C. Pendleton, of Berkeley,

17. John White Page, of Frederick,

18. Waldo P. Goff, of Harrison,

19. Samuel Miller, of Augusta,

20. Edward Watts, of Botetourt,

21. Peter H. Steinberger, of Mason,

22. Charles L. Crockett, of Wythe.

MILITARY CAUCUS TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR, of Virginia.

VIRGINIA ELECTORAL TICKET.

1. Dist. George Loyall, of Norfolk,

2. John Cargill, of Sussex,

3. James Jones, of Nottaway,

4. Thomas M. Nelson, of Mecklenburg,

5. Archibald Austin, of Buckingham,

6. Richard Logan, of Halifax,

7. Joseph Martin, of Henry,

8. William Jones, of Gloucester,

9. William H. Roane, of Hanover,

10. Samuel Carr, of Albemarle,

11. Lawrence T. Dade, of Orange,

12. Archibald R. Harwood, of King & Queen,

13. Samuel Blackwell, of Northumberland,

14. John Gibson, of Prince William,

15. Imman Horner, of Fauquier,

16. Herome L. Opie, of Jefferson,

17. James M. Mason, of Frederick,

18. John McMillan, of Brooke,

19. Jacob D. Williamson, of Rockingham,

20. Charles Beale, of Botetourt,

21. Thomas Bland, of Lewis,

22. Andrew Russell, of Washington.

Interested partisans find much in the recent Western Election to spout the fume about. It cannot, however, be denied, even by the stoutest of those who go for General Jackson—Kitchen Cabinet and all, that where as the whole vote of the West in 1828 was given to Gen. Jackson, the whole of the same vote is now, in 1832, uncertain. Every State is warmly contested: in every State thousands of converts have been made: and from every State in the West, finally, we have the most encouraging signs that they will go for Clay and the Union. It is, to be sure, not as necessary for the people who have never received or expect any government reward, to make quite as much noise about this, as it is for those who live upon treasury pay, in the shape of offices and Post office advertisements, to deny it, and shout, to "the top of their lungs," that Gen. Jackson is "born to command;" and that he "administers the government well for his SUBJECTS."

Alexandria Gazette.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette, dated

NEW LONDON CROSS ROADS, (Pa.) Aug 31

I embrace the first convenient opportunity, since my arrival in this neighborhood, of addressing you a few lines. The soil about here is not congenial to Jacksonism. Many of the plants which have been propagated have become unthriving and sickly. And as wheat, stunted and impoverished, will sometimes degenerate into cheat, so a portion of the Jacksonites, through unkindness of climate or season, are changing, or, as the orthodox of the party would say, are deteriorating into a different growth. The cause is certainly sickening, as far as I have observed; throughout the country. At Barnum's table, in Baltimore, I expressed surprise to find every one I conversed with, Anti. On board the steamboat I found the same state of political sentiment. The changes in Pennsylvania are considerable, but whether sufficient to effect a revolution at the polls at the Presidential election, is yet doubtful. I am of opinion that there are a majority of the voters of the state opposed to the re election of Gen. Jackson. Some who are not very warm politicians pronounce, unhesitatingly, that Jackson will lose Pennsylvania—if so, he assuredly loses his election.

The Cincinnati Commercial Daily Advertiser, heretofore neutral, has come out for Clay and the Constitution.

The Fredericksburg Arena asks, "in the event of the re election of Jackson, would it not be in the 'line of safe precedent' to run Gen. Dodge, the Hero of the present Indian War, as his successor?"

Certainly we should think so—and we are not quite certain that we should not espouse his cause, especially, if the rage for "military glory," continues. We have heard the same idea broached before, and there is no knowing where it may end. When General Jackson was first spoken of for President, he was as little thought of in reference to that office, as Gen. Dodge is now.—Alex. Gaz.

The following sample of decency is from the Boston Statesman, the leading Jackson print in New England. It is intended for wit, but requires some explanation to make it intelligible to ordinary readers. Suffice it to say, that the covert joke turns upon the word Sulphur.—Alex. Gaz.

"Mr. Clay has gone to the 'Sulphur Springs,' probably to accustom himself to the atmosphere. He always indulged much in anti-pation. Though he lamented in the Senate that he was not a christian, (but for the honor of christianity, we can't sympathize with him,) yet his religious belief seems to be fixed, if we may judge from the congenial and prophetic attraction of his pilgrimage."

The Telegraph, speaking of "nullification," with reference to the Presidential election, explains why this matter should have nothing to do with the contest between General Jackson and Mr. Clay. We subjoin what is said by the Telegraph:

Although nullification looks to the South, and is independent and entirely regardless of the Presidential question, there are many, very many in the other States who are prevented from uniting in opposition to Gen. Jackson, because they apprehend that Mr. Clay, if elected, will endanger the Union by bringing the Federal Government in conflict with the anti tariff States of the South. We have examined this question in all its bearings; & we are well convinced that neither the election of Mr. Clay nor of General Jackson, can materially vary the action on the question of the tariff—they are both in favor of the present tariff, they are both opposed to nullification—General Jackson has a personal popularity in the south, which Mr. Clay has not; and if elected, will exercise more influence against the South, by keeping up divisions and jealousies among her leading men, than Mr. Clay could do. Those who rely on nullification as the constitutional remedy for the oppressions which they are determined to resist, know that they have nothing to hope, either from Mr. Clay or from Gen. Jackson; but circumstances have induced many of them to arrange themselves with the partisans of the latter. If Gen. Jackson's re-election is to be defeated, it must be done by satisfying these that they should refuse to muster in his ranks. To do this, we propose to show that every principle which induced them to support General Jackson in preference to Mr. Adams, requires them now to oppose his re-election.

At a large and respectable meeting of the seceding Jacksonites, held in Pittsburgh, (Pa.) it was resolved that they would support the Anti masonic electoral ticket. This public manifestation of their course was well advised.

An electoral ticket has been nominated in the State of Mississippi, pledged to vote for candidates for President and Vice President, known to be in favor of the renewal of the charter of the United States' Bank.

The conduct of the Court of Cassation—the Supreme Court—at Paris, in pronouncing illegal and null the martial law imposed by the Executive branch of the French Government, deserves all honor and praise in every country, and special heed in our republic. This successful opposition of the French Judges, to the lawless power of the sword and ministerial usurpation, makes an epoch in French political annals; it may have the most salutary effect for the liberties of France in all future time.

When the French people learn to look to the judicial authority as a safeguard for their rights, when they imbibe the idea of supporting it against either executive power or military force and glory, they will have advanced far towards a degree of security and stability in political and civic freedom, which they have never heretofore enjoyed. Under the ancient regime, some of their Parliaments, acting as judicatures and interpreters of public privileges, proved the best protectors—their most intrepid champions.

Strange as it may appear, it is not superfluous nor supererogatory to claim the attention of Americans to the value, in a political sense, of an independent and able Supreme Bench, as just exemplified in France. We have a Court of Cassation—a part of our Federal political system—created expressly as the interpreter and defender of the constitution and laws in the last resort. That Court has been found inconvenient by a President and a cabal near him, who wish to remove all trammels and impediments to the prosecution of their scheme, of perpetuating power and patronage in their own hands. It is resisted & derided by one considerable State, and denounced by another. It is invaded and disparaged, and its peculiar prerogative assumed for himself, by the President—Unless the people repel the assaults to which it is obnoxious—unless they uphold it in its independence and jurisdiction—we, too, may see political anarchy and martial law, and the virtual ruin of the Constitution, under the pretenses of State Rights and Presidential duties.—National Gazette.

George Kremer (!), "honest George," has been nominated for Congress by the Jackson men of Union county, Pa. "Every man to his liking," &c.

PENNSYLVANIA.
The National Republicans of Beaver, Bucks, Dauphin, Luzerne, Philadelphia county, Montgomery and Northampton, have in public meeting, resolved to unite with the Anti Masonic Party against Jackson & Wolf. The junction is sanctioned among others, by that sound and excellent public man, Jonathan Roberts. The papers of the interior teem with renunciations of Jacksonism, and various signs of the rapid declension of his popularity. In Franklin County, a Committee appointed by a former Jackson Meeting, have issued a strong address, (we quoted from it the other day,) to which their names are signed, against him and the Veto. The Pennsylvania Intelligencer of Thursday, contains notes from six Jackson Committee men, hauling off "In Adams County, 23 former supporters renounce him and call a Public Meeting. The Jackson and Wolf papers indeed, vehemently affirm their certain success, but the weight of probability appears at this moment to be against such a conclusion. The last Philadelphia Inquirer holds this language: Richmond Whig.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF PENN.

Sylvania.
"We publish in another column, a statement with regard to the probable result of the Presidential, in which the vote of Pennsylvania is estimated as doubtful. We assure our friends in other States, that whatever apprehensions they may entertain as to the issue of the contest in this Commonwealth, we entertain none. The electoral vote of Pennsylvania will as certainly be adverse to Andrew Jackson, as that Andrew Jackson has proved himself ungrateful and treacherous with reference to this State. We are close and cautious observers of public opinion, and have no motive, no desire, to mislead our readers. We are in correspondence with some forty or fifty of the most distinguished and influential politicians in the various counties of the commonwealth. We are in the receipt of more than one hundred and fifty public journals, issued every where in Pennsylvania, and after canvassing all the information derived from these various sources, and testing it by the nominations, as made by the respective parties in the several congressional districts, we are confident in the opinion that Pennsylvania is lost to Jackson—decidedly and unequivocally lost; and so we would have our friends abroad consider it when making up their estimates of electoral votes.

"The truth is, it is impossible for one at a distance to conceive the changes that have taken place in this State since the appearance of the veto. In Philadelphia, for example, where, at the last election, the Jackson ticket succeeded by a majority of several hundred votes, no Jackson, so called, will be nominated at all this year. The name of Jackson has fallen into disrepute, and is abandoned as a matter of policy. So throughout the State."

From the Pennsylvania Whig.
PENNSYLVANIA.—We have received many communications, soliciting our opinion as to what course PENNSYLVANIA will pursue in the approaching contest for President. We answer, that PENNSYLVANIA will pill a MAJORITY OF TWENTY THOUSAND AGAINST Andrew Jackson in November next!! Our reasons for this opinion are brief, but conclusive and irrefragable.

1. One half of his 1828 friends have become ANTI MASONS!
2. One half of this remaining half, have renounced him.
3. His present supporters are reduced to his OFFICE-HOLDERS, and their connections—the OFFICE HOLDERS and connections of GEORGE WOLF.
4. The opposition to Andrew Jackson will unite on NO ELECTORAL TICKET.

ILLINOIS.—The following gentlemen are recommended as candidates for electors, in Illinois, in opposition to the administration ticket:
Gen. Leonard White, of Gallatin county, Col. Thomas Mather, of Randolph, Col. Wm B. Archer, of Clarke, Gen. James D. Henry, of Sangamon, Col. Hart Fellow, of Schuyler.

Mr. Noah, the Surveyor of New York, in a late card to the public says:

"I purchased an interest in the concern, with the hope of being useful to the present administration of the General Government, & I retire from it because circumstances beyond my control, are about giving a direction to the columns of the paper at variance with the objects which governed my purchase."

Is not this a proof that General Jackson tampers with the press? His officers may assail the Senate with impunity, but none dare assail his administration under pain of dismissal from office.—U. S. Telegraph.

Another desertion from Jacksonism.—The Monroe Republican, published at Brockport, New York, which has been hitherto a decided supporter of Gen. Jackson, has declared an intention of supporting him no longer.—The Editor says, "it has cost a doubtful struggle with ourselves, to come to the conclusion, which we here announce, of devoting our best energies to defeat the election of General Jackson a second time."

From the Washington, (Pa.) Reporter.
A SIGN.—William F. Coplan, Esq. a Jackson Representative in the last Legislature of Pennsylvania, from Fayette county, declines, as we learn from the "Intelligencer," serving on the Wolf Committee of Vigilance for Brownsville township.—The Intelligencer of the 21st inst. says that "Mr. Coplan will not vote for Joseph Ritner."

Another.—The Brownsville "Intelligencer," heretofore a thorough-going "whole hog," Jackson and Wolf paper, has hauled down the Jackson and run up the Clay flag.

A new paper has been commenced in Pittsburgh, called the "Pennsylvania Advocate," edited by Mr. Wilson, the late able and talented editor of the Western Herald. It will support the election of Clay and Sergeant, or and honesty.—N. Y. Courier.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.
We have repeatedly been requested to give our opinion of the result of the approaching Presidential contest, and we submit below what we deem from present appearances, a fair estimate, and upon which we are willing to stake our political acumen.

The following states may be considered certain:

	Jackson.	Anti Jackson.
New York,	—	43
Virginia,	23	—
Ohio,	—	21
N. Carolina,	15	—
Kentucky,	—	15
Tennessee,	15	—
Massachusetts,	—	14
S. Carolina,	—	11*
Georgia,	11	—
Maryland,	8	7
Indiana,	—	9
New-Jersey,	—	8
Connecticut,	—	8
Vermont,	—	7
New Hampshire,	7	—
Mississippi,	—	4*
Alabama,	7	—
Louisiana,	—	5
Illinois,	5	—
Rhode Island,	—	4
Delaware,	—	3
Total,	86	158

"The votes of South Carolina and Mississippi are placed as certain against Jackson, because recent accounts from those States, render it clear that they will be given for Mr. Wirt. It follows, then, that the only doubtful States are—

Pennsylvania,	30
Maine,	10
Missouri,	4
Total,	44

If Gen. Jackson should get the votes of these States he would only have 130; and if to these were added the votes of South Carolina & Mississippi, which as we before said, will be given to Mr. Wirt, he will only have 145, and cannot succeed in being elected by the Colleges. The election will therefore necessarily devolve upon the House of Representatives. But the fair presumption is, that Gen. J. will go into the House with only 86 votes. In that body the election will be by present Congress, and it is well known that thirteen States are against Gen. Jackson and only eleven in favor of his re election. The contest consequently will be between Mr. Clay and Mr. Wirt, and unless the friends of Gen. J. think proper to determine between them, the friends of one of these gentlemen will be compelled to yield to the other.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

PENNSYLVANIA.
"In 1828 Gen. Jackson received 104,052 votes for the Presidency in this State, Mr. Adams 50,848 votes. In 1829, Mr. Wolf, the Jackson candidate for Governor, received but 79,219 votes; and in 1830, the Jackson candidates for Congress received but 71,116 votes. It is admitted by all, that the greatest "falling off" from Jacksonism, has taken place since 1830; and it will readily be perceived by an examination of the above votes, that with a single ticket, the opposition can readily avert the electoral vote of this State from the present dynasty."

By the above it will be perceived that Gen. Jackson's strength in Pennsylvania was 40,000 less in 1830 than in 1828. If he has lost only half as many supporters during the last two years as during the two preceding, then is he in the minority in that State. *None veron* as the venerable Ritchie would say.

Recent distinguished deserters of Jackson.

Gen. Picher, member of Congress from New York.
Mr. Russell, member of Congress from Ohio.

Mr. Irvin, do do do
Gen. Krepps, member of the Senate Penn'a.
Mr. Miller, do do do
Mr. Dunlap, member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

The Editor of the N. Y. Cour. & Enquirer.
The Editor of the Pennsylvania Inquirer.
The St. Louis Beacon. (Benton's organ.)
The Bellefonte Patriot, Centre county, Pa.
The Millha Eagle, Millin county, Pa.
The Huntingdon Courier, Huntingdon, Pa.
The Muncy Telegraph, Lycoming co. Pa.
The Lancaster Miscellany, Lancaster co. Pennsylvania.

The Irish Patriot & Shield, Philadelphia.
The Poughkeepsie Republican, Poughkeepsie, New York.

The Monroe Republican, Monroe, Orange county, New York.

Together with many others of equal note and influence.
A letter from Paris of the 18th July, states that "Mr. Rives leaves us to-morrow, for England—he will visit London, take a rapid view of England, see the most striking points of Scotland, and return to France in September. He will sail from Havre about the 1st October."

The mode in which the Globe was established is characteristic of the men who conduct it. It is well known here at least, that Mr. Blair came to this city with orders to the office holders to raise the necessary funds for purchasing a Napier Press. It is well known that those office holders whose situations are most lucrative, were assembled together at the Coffee House, corner of Pine and William streets—that there, Blair came before them with his endorsements from Washington, and modestly requested them to give him two thousand dollars to purchase a Napier Press, and a few hundreds for other purposes. It is also well known that his request was complied with, and that every person present, was assessed two hundred dollars of their office salary, to sustain the Official Press at Washington! Yet this Press, thus established and supported by the People's money through the office holders and executive patronage, edited as it is, by unprincipled and ungrateful mercenaries, dares prate of independence, of liberty, of Republican principles, and of honesty.—N. Y. Courier.

PARAGRAPHS

For those who have but little time to read.

The Editor of the Louisville Advertiser, who has supported all the measures of Gen. Jackson, and who gave a loud shout of triumph when the bank veto was received, now complains of the order from the mother Bank to discount no new paper, and says, that "for the pressure which will be thus produced, no possible apology can be found in the veto." We think differently. The veto says that the payment of interest on the debt due to the Bank in the West is ruinous to that section of country. If this be so, it would surely be an act of great folly in the Bank to increase this burthen. If the President be right, the citizens of the West should be thankful that the Bank declines farther accommodations, and should regard as an act of mercy a general order to wind up its concerns, and withdraw its branches.—Balt. Chronicle.

The prospect in New York.—From every part of the State we have the most cheering intelligence. The minions of power, who fight for the "spoils," are in utter dismay at the prospect of the defeat which awaits them. Not only is the election of Granger and Stevens placed beyond all doubt, but their majority will be overwhelming, and such as will forever blast the hopes and prospects of the "favorite son." An intelligent correspondent, in a neighboring village, writes us that every thing goes on well, and that "victory, more than victory, is ours."—Albany paper.

The President seems to have no great deference for the opinions of the experienced Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States on constitutional points; but a great regard for those of Mr. Attorney General Taney!—Colum. Sen.

"Who Pays?"—One day last week the mail from the South was loaded with copies of a stereotype edition of the Veto, and we understand a large edition has been ordered for this county. Has the \$15,000 fund been increased.—Schenectady Cab.

At a late Jackson meeting in Licking county, Ohio, resolutions were adopted, requesting the members of Congress from the State to support Mr. Clay's Land Bill at the next session.

Ohio.—We understand that on the 18th inst. Mr. Robert T. Lytle, of Cincinnati, was nominated as a candidate for Congress, by a Jackson Convention at Carthage. Mr. Nathaniel G. Pendleton, a distinguished National Republican, is announced in the Cincinnati Gazette of the 20th, as the opposing candidate.

The Nashville Banner recommends that the Legislature of Tennessee, at its approaching special session shall make arrangements for the choice of Electors of President and Vice President by a general ticket, instead of choosing by districts as has been done in that State hitherto.—Boston Dai. Adv.

John Cramer's "premonitory symptom" has been on a visit to this city from Saratoga county. Daily trips have also been made from this city, during the week past, to Saratoga. Our political Almanac says—"Look out for squally weather," and as Paddy would say, there is a terrible storm at sea—the ships are all bottom upward.—Schenectady Cabinet.

The Albany Daily Advertiser says, in reference to present political prospects—"We have just received a letter from a gentleman in the western part of this State, who has been, since 1823, a friend of Jackson. He says that, satisfied with the violation of principle exhibited by the President, and being convinced that he is governed by profligate men, without exercising his own judgment, he has abandoned him, and shall no longer support one of whom he once thought highly, but who, he now believes, is a mere automaton in the hands of designing men. This is but one of many instances which we know of, in which Jackson has been forsaken by his former best friends."

Old Chenango.—Extract of a letter from Norwich, Chenango county, to the editors of the Albany Daily Advertiser, dated Aug 25, 1832:—"Political matters in this section of the country look well for the good cause.—The people in the valley look to the prostration of the present State and National Administrations as the only way of preserving the system of internal improvements—the tariff—the national currency, and, in fact, the Union! Hundreds who were formerly the supporters of Jackson, are now rallying under the banner of the people. Our ballot boxes in November will tell well for the Utica nominations."

Jackson's Soldiers.—The Budget in an inflated and false account of the result of the recent election in Kentucky, says—"the victory has been gained by the soldiers of the Patriot Chieftain." Indeed! has it come to this already? that the freemen of the United States are converted into the "Soldiers" of Andrew Jackson, with nothing left but to obey his will, fight his battles, and gain his victories? We know that certain men wished it so; but we hardly expected to see them so soon prepared to avow that it actually was so.—Troy Sentinel.

From the Kentucky Olive Branch.

The following anecdote, which we give as we have heard it, may serve to illustrate Quaker hospitality and plainness. A man whose given name was John, happened at the house of a Quaker just as the family was sitting down to breakfast, and was addressed by the Quaker as follows: "John I expect there are hungry, will thee set by and eat thy breakfast?" John thanked him, and said, he had "no occasion;" so the family fell to. John looked on—the loaf was large and white—the bacon and eggs had a fine flavor, and butter and milk seemed abundant.—John's stomach became more importunate.—"I believe," said he, "I will take back what I said, and I don't care if I do take a little breakfast." "No John," said the Quaker, "thou saidst thee had no occasion, and thou shalt not tell a lie in my house.—The moral: Gen. Jackson has had no man ought to hold the office of President longer than one term, and now he is a candidate for re-election! What will the people say to him?"